

BGR GROUP

ADMINISTRATION AI ANNOUNCEMENT ANALYSIS

ACTION PLAN, EXECUTIVE ORDERS
AND COMMENTARY

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AI ACTION PLAN SUMMARY

On Wednesday, July 23, the White House released [America's AI Action Plan](#), a multipronged federal initiative based on three pillars: innovation, infrastructure, and international diplomacy and security.

The 28-page policy blueprint outlines more than 90 federal actions to be implemented within the next year. These suggested policy initiatives range from withholding federal funding from states with "burdensome AI regulations," to national workforce initiatives to train workers for high-demand roles, and tightening export controls on advanced AI compute to prevent sensitive chips from reaching adversarial countries.

President Trump is expected to sign three executive orders Wednesday afternoon that are aligned with the AI Action Plan's objectives. You can find a link to the relaunched [AI.gov](#) which outlines all of the Administration's actions on AI thus far.

SUMMARY

Earlier today, the White House released [America's AI Action Plan](#), a federal roadmap aimed at ensuring US leadership in artificial intelligence. The plan follows President Trump's [Executive Order 14179, "Removing Barriers to American Leadership in AI,"](#) and outlines more than 90 policy actions for near-term implementation.

EO 14179—signed in January 2025—directed the creation of this action plan and instructed agencies to identify and direct funding toward AI-related infrastructure, including data centers and semiconductor manufacturing, while streamlining permitting and prioritizing secure, domestic buildout.

The Action Plan is based on three pillars – innovation, infrastructure, and international diplomacy and security – and marks a split from Biden Administration policies, which favored a more regulatory approach. President Trump began his second term by rescinding President Biden's October 2023 AI guidelines. The AI Action Plan does not include specific deadlines, but the White House emphasizes near-term execution across agencies.

ACCELERATE AI INNOVATION

The AI Action Plan calls for removing "bureaucratic red tape" to AI development; ensuring that frontier AI protects free speech and American values; encouraging open-source and open-weight AI; empowering American workers in the Age of AI; supporting next-generation manufacturing; investing in AI-enabled science; building world-class scientific datasets; investing in AI interpretability, control, and robustness breakthroughs; building an AI evaluations ecosystem; accelerating AI adoption in government, including within the Department of Defense; protecting commercial and government AI Innovations; and combating synthetic media in the legal system.

The AI Action Plan outlines several efforts to eliminate an "onerous regulatory regime" created by the Biden administration, which they view as stifling innovation. Earlier in the year, the Trump administration rescinded Biden's AI diffusion rule, and chipmakers have since received approval from the US government to restart sales of AI chips to China. They touted this as a successful example of dismantling the previous administration's regulatory regime.

The plan calls for the Office of Management and Budget to review and repeal regulations that slow AI development and says that federal agencies will not give AI-related discretionary funding to states with "burdensome AI regulations." The plan directs the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to gather information on federal regulations that hinder AI innovation and adoption. This order is reminiscent of the recently failed "AI moratorium" stipulation that failed in Congress.

The AI Action Plan also directs the federal government to contract only with AI developers whose models are verified to be "free from top-down ideological bias." Additionally, it calls for the removal of references to misinformation, diversity and equity language, and climate change from federal AI risk-management

frameworks, aiming to refocus these frameworks on technical and operational risks rather than sociopolitical considerations.

The AI Action Plan instructs the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to assess whether any state-level AI regulations interfere with its statutory authority, particularly in areas related to communications and digital infrastructure. Simultaneously, it directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to review investigations initiated under the previous administration to ensure they do not rely on legal theories that impose excessive liability on AI developers and stifle innovation.

BUILD AMERICAN AI INFRASTRUCTURE

The AI Action Plan intends to create streamlined permitting for data centers, semiconductor manufacturing facilities, and energy infrastructure while guaranteeing security; develop a grid to match the pace of AI innovation; restore American semiconductor manufacturing; build high-security data centers for military and intelligence community usage; train a skilled workforce for AI infrastructure; bolster critical infrastructure cybersecurity; promote secure-by-design AI technologies and applications; and promote mature federal capacity for AI incident response.

The AI Action Plan proposes a series of measures to accelerate the development of AI infrastructure across the US. It calls for expedited permitting for critical facilities like data centers and semiconductor fabrication plants, stating their importance to national competitiveness. The plan asks the Education and Labor departments to launch national workforce initiatives to train workers for high-demand roles such as electricians and HVAC technicians to address labor shortages.

To streamline environmental reviews, the plan suggests creating new categorical exclusions under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for data center-related actions that typically have minimal environmental impact. It also advocates for simplifying or reducing regulatory burdens under laws like the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), aiming to speed up project approvals. Additionally, federal agencies with large land holdings are encouraged to make land available to construct data centers and power generation infrastructure, helping meet the energy demands of AI systems.

Ensuring that the US has enough power to run AI data centers is another priority for the administration, and electricity supply is closely intertwined with national security. The AI Action Plan recommends stabilizing the existing energy grid and implementing strategies to enhance transmission system performance, ensuring reliable and scalable power delivery. To meet surging energy needs, the plan prioritizes the interconnection of reliable, detachable power sources, focusing on deploying nuclear and enhanced geothermal plants.

LEAD IN INTERNATIONAL AI DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY

The third pillar of the AI Action Plan is built on exporting American AI to allies and partners; countering Chinese influence in international governance bodies; strengthening AI compute export control enforcement; plugging loopholes in existing semiconductor manufacturing export controls; aligning protection measures globally; ensuring that the US government is at the forefront of evaluating national security risks in frontier models; and investing in biosecurity.

The AI Action Plan outlines an international strategy to strengthen US leadership in global AI governance and technology deployment. It proposes the creation of full-stack AI export packages—including hardware, models, software, and standards—led by the Departments of Commerce and State, to promote American technological influence. The plan also envisions for the US to support its allies through comprehensive AI technology packages. The Department of Commerce is tasked with collecting industry proposals for full-stack AI export tailored for approved partner nations. To facilitate these deals, the plan calls on federal agencies such as the US Trade and Development Agency, the Export-Import Bank, and the US International Development Finance Corporation to provide financial and logistical support.

The plan recommends tightening export controls and exploring location verification features on advanced AI compute to safeguard national interests to prevent sensitive chips from reaching adversarial countries.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Regulatory Sandboxes and “Centers of Excellence”:** The plan calls for federal regulators, like the Food & Drug Administration (FDA), to establish testbeds across the country where AI tools can be developed, deployed, and evaluated with fewer procedural roadblocks.
- **AI Evaluation and Standards Development:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is directed to convene public, private, and academic stakeholders to develop national standards and benchmarks for AI performance and productivity, particularly in real-world settings.
- **Federal Contracting:** The plan calls for the government to give federal contracts to companies that “ensure that their systems are objective and free from top-down ideological bias.” It encourages government agencies to revise guidelines for AI’s development to remove mentions of diversity, equity, and inclusion, climate change, and misinformation.
- **Promoting Infrastructure Buildout & Workforce Development:** Policies would include expediting and modernizing permits for data centers and semiconductor fabs and creating new national initiatives to increase high-demand occupations like electricians and HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) technicians. The plan specifically calls for the US Department of Labor (DOL) to leverage discretionary federal funding to fund rapid retraining for workers displaced by AI and to work with states to eligible dislocated workers. It also calls on DOL and the US Department of Commerce (DOC) to rapidly pilot new approaches to workforce challenges.
- **Exporting American AI:** The Commerce and State Departments will partner with industry to deliver secure, full-stack AI export packages — including hardware, models, software, applications, and standards — to allies and partners.

Looking ahead, the federal and state landscape with respect to AI remains in flux as evidenced by the recent debate over the proposed federal moratorium on state and local AI regulation in the Big Beautiful Bill. The provision was not included in the final bill. Meanwhile, states continue to advance AI legislation and regulations. This year, for example, Texas passed the Texas Responsible Artificial Intelligence Act (TRAIGA), effective January 1, 2026. For consideration by state and local policymakers, the AI Action Plan contains a proposal to limit AI-related federal funding to states that impose “burdensome” regulations. The plan says that federal agencies will “consider a state’s AI regulatory climate when making funding decisions” and “limit funding if the state’s AI regulatory regimes may hinder the effectiveness of that funding or award.” It also recommends that the Federal Communications Commission review states’ AI laws to see whether they interfere with the agency’s authority.

ADMINISTRATION COMMENTS

"America's AI Action Plan charts a decisive course to cement US dominance in artificial intelligence. President Trump has prioritized AI as a cornerstone of American innovation, powering a new age of American leadership in science, technology, and global influence. This plan galvanizes Federal efforts to turbocharge our innovation capacity, build cutting-edge infrastructure, and lead globally, ensuring that American workers and families thrive in the AI era. We are moving with urgency to make this vision a reality," said White House Office of Science and Technology Policy Director Michael Kratsios.

"Artificial intelligence is a revolutionary technology with the potential to transform the global economy and alter the balance of power in the world. To remain the leading economic and military power, the United States must win the AI race. Recognizing this, President Trump directed us to produce this Action Plan. To win the AI race, the US must lead in innovation, infrastructure, and global partnerships. At the same time, we must center American workers and avoid Orwellian uses of AI. This Action Plan provides a roadmap for doing that," said AI and Crypto Czar David Sacks.

"We want to center America's workers, and make sure they benefit from AI... We believe that AI systems should be free of ideological bias and not be designed to pursue socially engineered agendas... And so we have a number of proposals there on how to make sure that AI remains truth-seeking and trustworthy. And then the third principle that cuts across the pillars is that we believe we have to prevent our advanced technologies from being misused or stolen by malicious actors. And we also have to monitor for emerging and unforeseen risks from AI," said AI and Crypto Czar David Sacks.

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP'S KEYNOTE ADDRESS

"WINNING THE AI RACE"

OVERVIEW

Hours after the White House released the AI Action Plan on July 23, President Donald Trump gave the keynote address at the "Winning the AI Race" summit hosted by the All-In Podcast and the Hill & Valley Forum.

During the speech Trump highlighted multiple segments of the plan, ranging from the need for a federal AI standard that "supersedes all states," to calling for major investments in AI infrastructure, including data centers and semiconductor manufacturing, to maintain US technological dominance. Trump criticized the influence of "woke" ideologies in AI, stating that government engagement should be limited to impartial, unbiased systems. Acknowledging the international competition around AI, Trump emphasized the importance of the US winning the AI race as intrinsic to America's national security and future. Concluding his address, Trump urged American tech companies to lead the AI revolution and called for national unity in seizing the opportunities that AI presents.

Following the end of the speech, Trump signed three Executive Orders:

1. Preventing Woke AI in the Federal Government
2. Accelerating Federal Permitting of Data Center Infrastructure
3. Promoting the Export of the American AI Technology Stack

KEY QUOTES

"America needs new data centers, new semiconductor and chip manufacturing facilities, new power plants and transmission lines, and under my leadership, we're going to get that job done, and it's going to be done with certainty and with environmental protection and all of the things that we have to do to get it done properly."

"Virtually all of these large capital investments can be and should be made by the private sector, and they want to do that. They just want to be able to do it. But for that reason, America must once again be a country where innovators are rewarded with a green light, not strangled with red tape so they can't move, so they can't breathe."

"I very proudly terminated Joe Biden's order on woke AI effective immediately. You don't have any of those crazy rules, crazy rules, and in just a moment, I will be signing an order banning the federal government for procuring AI technology that has been infused with partisan bias or ideological agendas such as critical race theory, which is ridiculous, and from now on, the US government will deal only with AI that pursues truth, fairness and strict impartiality."

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

PREVENTING WOKE AI IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Executive Order (EO) emphasizes the critical role of artificial intelligence (AI) in American life and expresses concern about ideological bias within AI, especially from diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives. The EO argues that DEI can distort factual outputs in AI models, citing examples where models altered historical facts or refused certain content. The EO states that while the federal government should be cautious about regulating private AI, it must ensure that the federal government does not procure models that “sacrifice truthfulness and accuracy to ideological agendas”. This order builds on EO 13960 of December 3, 2020 (Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Government) and aims to fulfill that obligation in the context of large language models (LLMs).

Unbiased AI Principles

Federal agencies must only procure LLMs that follow two principles:

- **Truth-Seeking:** LLMs must provide accurate, objective, and scientifically grounded responses, and must acknowledge uncertainty where reliable information is incomplete or contradictory.
- **Ideological Neutrality:** LLMs must be neutral and nonpartisan. Developers cannot intentionally encode partisan or ideological judgments into an LLM’s outputs unless those judgments are prompted by or otherwise readily accessible to the end user.

Implementation

Within 120 days, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will issue guidance to help agencies apply these principles. The guidance will allow flexibility, protect sensitive data, and define when principles apply to other AI models. Agencies must update contracts and procedures to ensure compliance, with exceptions allowed for national security systems.

You can find a link to the Executive Order [here](#).

ACCELERATING FEDERAL PERMITTING OF DATA CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE

The Executive Order establishes the rapid expansion of data center infrastructure as a national priority, and as being foundational to US economic competitiveness, national security, and technological leadership. The order recognizes that current permitting processes can delay or obstruct the timely development of these facilities. To address this, the federal government commits to streamlining permitting procedures, reducing regulatory barriers, and leveraging federal lands to support the construction of data centers and associated infrastructure, such as energy systems and high-voltage transmission lines. The EO revokes Biden’s [Executive Order 14141](#) of January 14, 2025 (Advancing United States Leadership in Artificial Intelligence Infrastructure).

Qualifying Projects

The EO defines relevant “data center projects” as any facility that requires greater than 100 megawatts (MW) of new load dedicated to AI inference, training, simulation, or synthetic data generation. There are a range of “covered components” that are included such as energy infrastructure, dispatchable baseload energy sources, semiconductors, networking equipment, and data storage. Qualifying projects must also have at least \$500 million in capital expenditures as determined by the Secretary of Commerce.

Encouraging Qualifying Projects

The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), and other relevant departments and agencies, is directed to launch an initiative offering financial support—such as loans, grants, and tax incentives—for Qualifying Projects. Agencies must identify existing funding mechanisms that can be used to support these efforts.

Efficient Environmental Reviews

Within 10 days of the date of this order, agencies must identify and expand categorical exclusions under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to streamline reviews for Qualifying Projects. Federal financial assistance below 50% of total project cost is presumed not to trigger NEPA’s full review process. The Council on Environmental Quality will oversee this process.

Efficiency and Transparency Through FAST-41

The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC) is empowered to designate Qualifying Projects for expedited review under the FAST-41 framework. These projects will be listed on the Permitting Dashboard with clear timelines and may be transitioned into full FAST-41 “covered projects.”

Streamlining Permitting Review

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is tasked with revising regulations under major environmental laws to accelerate permitting. The EPA must also identify Brownfield and Superfund sites suitable for data center development and issue guidance to help repurpose them efficiently within 180 days of this order.

Biological and Water Permitting Efficiencies

The Departments of the Interior and Energy must initiate programmatic consultations under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for common construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers will review and potentially revise nationwide permits under the Clean Water Act to further streamline approvals.

Federal Lands Availability

The Departments of the Interior and Energy, in consultation with industry and the Department of Commerce, are directed to authorize the use of federal lands for data center and infrastructure development, consistent with applicable laws.

You can find a link to the Executive Order [here](#).

PROMOTING THE EXPORT OF THE AMERICAN AI TECHNOLOGY STACK

The Executive Order (EO) establishes a coordinated national effort to support the American AI industry by promoting the export of full-stack American AI technology packages. The aim of the EO is to help the US lead in developing frontier AI capabilities, as well to support exporting American AI technologies, standards, and governance models. The goal is to strengthen alliances, reduce global reliance on adversarial technologies, and secure US technological dominance.

Establishment of the American AI Exports Program

Within 90 days, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with other federal leaders, must establish the American AI Exports Program. This program will support the development and deployment of full-stack AI export packages. Industry-led consortia will be invited to submit proposals that include:

- AI-optimized hardware, cloud services, and networking infrastructure.
- Data pipelines, labeling systems, and AI models.
- Cybersecurity measures and domain-specific AI applications (e.g., healthcare, education).

- Target countries or regions for export.
- Business models and federal support requests.
- Compliance with US export controls and investment regulations.

Selected proposals will be designated as priority AI export packages and receive federal support.

Mobilization of Federal Financing Tools

The Economic Diplomacy Action Group (EDAG), chaired by the Secretary of State, will coordinate federal financing tools to support priority export packages. These tools include:

- Direct loans, loan guarantees, and equity investments.
- Political risk insurance and credit guarantees.
- Technical assistance and feasibility studies.

The Secretary of State will lead efforts to align diplomatic, financial, and technical resources, promote US AI standards globally, and support partner countries in creating pro-innovation environments. The Small Business Administration's Office of Investment and Innovation will also help facilitate investment in US small businesses contributing to AI development.

You can find a link to the Executive Order [here](#).